Delegate Blankenship is probably one of the best-pleased men in the United States to-night. He was one of the first in the Indiana delegation to connect himself with the Roosevelt boom. He has been

one of its energetic promoters from the

XXX The new national committee organized this afternoon, immediately upon the adjournment of the convention, by re-electing Senator Marcus A. Hanna chairman. The distinguished organizer was accorded the compliment of a unanimous vote. Col. Dick was continued as secretary of the committee, although he does not expect to serve in that capacity any longer than necessary and until a successor can be

Colonel Durbin, his wife and son will spend about a week at the seaside before

THE NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hanna Elected Chairman-H. S New on the Executive Committee.

CONVENTION HALL, PHILADEL-PHIA. June 21.-The national committee met in the room back of the convention hali immediately after the adjournment of the convention. As soon as the committee was assembled Senator Hanna was nominated and re-elected chairman for the next four years. In accepting the nomination he made a very short speech, in which he thanked the old members of the committee for the way in which they had stood by him in the campaign of 1896 and said, in accepting the position for another four years, and especially for the coming campaign, he did so with the distinct understanding that every member of the national committee would stand by him and work loyally for the success of the ticket which had been nominated to-day.

Colonel Dick, of Ohio, was elected temporary secretary. Chairman Hanna was the national committee an executive camcommittee. On motion of Senator Scott, of West Virginia, George Wiswell, of Milwaukee, was unanimously elected sergeant-at-arms of the national committee for four years in place of H. L. Swords, of New York, resigned, and the committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the

Chairman Hanna to-night announced the names of five members of the new executive committee of the national commit tee as follows: Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin; Joseph H. Manley, of Maine; N B. Scott, of West Virginia; Harry S. New, of Indiana, and George L. Shoup, of Idaho It is expected that the committee to inform Fresident McKinley of his nomination will perform their duty at Canton, O., July 12. The headquarters of the national com-

mittee will be established at Chicago and New York, as in the campaign of 1896. Mr. Hanna said that his personal headquarters would be wherever he deems it most expedient for the success of the party.

Hanna to Summer in New York. NEW YORK, June 21 .- A special to the Herald from Philadelphia says: "Senator Hanna will take a home in the vicinity of New York for the summer, probably somewhere on the Hudson river or on the sound. He will stay there until September, coming New York headquarters only two or three hours a day. Meanwhile, Vice Chairman Payne will get things in running hape at Chicago for the last two strenuis months of the campaign. Senator Hanna will go to Chicago on Sept. 1.'

EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION.

T. C. Platt Evidently Glad Roosevelt Cannot Run for Governor.

C. Platt was seen at the Fifth-avenue Hotel to-night and asked what he thought of the ticket nominated by the Republican national convention to-day. He replied: "It s a very good ticket. Roosevelt will make . good run. I have grave doubts whether he would carry New York if he ran for Governor, but there is no doubt that he will carry the State as a candidate for the

vice presidency. He certainly makes a better candidate for Vice President than

quiety submitting to the strict orders of his physician. Dr. Daniel P. Pease visited the senator early to-day, and advised him to remain in bed for the time being. Mr. Platt passed a very uneasy night, sleeping for short intervals. "I find nothing alarming in Senator Platt's condition," said Dr. Pease, after the examination and subsequent bandaging. "An athlete who had

ALL KINDS OF WEATHER.

Showers and Thunderstorms Followed by Fair Predicted for Indiana.

WASHINGTON, June 21 .- Forecast for

Friday and Saturday:

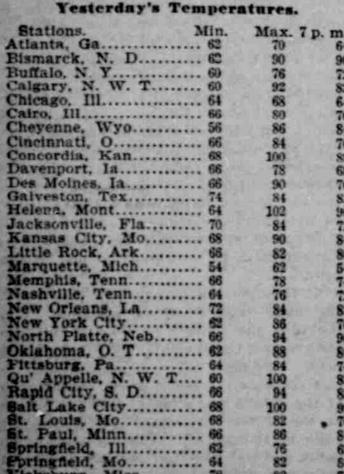
For Ohio-Thunderstorms on Friday; Saturday fair and warmer; brisk to high southerly winds, shifting to northerly. For Indiana and Illinois-Showers and thunderstorms, followed by fair on Friday; Saturday fair and warmer; brisk southerly,

shifting to northwesterly wind. Local Observations on Thursday.

Bar, Ther. R.H. Wind. W'ther. Pre. S'west, Clear, 73 86 S'west. Lt. Rain. T Maximum temperature, 79; minimum temperature, 64.
Following is a comparative statement of the mean temperature and total precipita-

Temp. Pre.
remp. Fre.
Normal 74 .16
Mean 72 .02
Departure214
Departure since June 143 -1.27
Departure since Jan. 1133 -4.46
C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,

Local Forecast Official.



One Hundred in the Shade. SALT LAKE, Utah, June 21 .- The thersometer to-day registered 100 in the shade, being the hottest day in eight years.

ksburg, Miss

Washington, D. C...... 6

stir Indiana as it has never gone through the strain and pain which the pitied him because he had not chosen a WIRE been stirred before, and, by the help of the senator has experienced during the last true patriots of our State, we will keep it | few days would be knocked out, too. It is as loyal in the future as it has been in imperative that he remain quiet for some

Secretary Long Smiled.

BOSTON, June 21 .- After the President and Vice President had been cominated this after noon Secretary Long, at his home, at Hingham, was asked if he cared to say anything regarding the action of the convention at Philadelphia. "I really don't know what there is for me to say, he replied with a smile. Then he added: "I want to thank the Massachusetts delegation, my friends in other States and the press for hearty good will shown toward me and for the earnest work done in my

As soon as Mr. Long heard of the nomination he sent telegrams of congratulation to President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt. When the attention of the secretary was called to a rumor that he would resign his seat in the Cabinet on July 4, the reason alleged being the health of his wife and daughter, he said that the dispatch was pure fiction and unworthy of notice. The secretary will return to Washington Monday and remain there six weeks before taking his vacation.

Bryan Had Nothing to Say. MONOCQUA, Wis., June 21.-Colonel William J. Bryan changed his plans and decided to remain here until to-morrow afternoon, when he and his party will proceed to Chicago. They will make a ten to the curtains. My friend said: 'Be calm,' minutes' stop at Merrill and Wausau, at both of which places Mr. Bryan will deliver short speeches. The party will proceed direct to Chicago and from there Mr. Bryan will return to his home. Colonel Bryan spent a quiet day. He kept well posted on what was going on in Philadelphia and received numerous bulletins during the day. He was asked to express an opinion on the platform adopted in Philadelphia and the nomination of Messrs. McKinley and Roosevelt, but he declined to discuss politics. Mr. Bryan also refused to be interviewed on the reported clash between himself and Chairman Jones at the fecent Chicago conference.

Will Sweep the Country.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 21 .- Speaker Hennominated by the Republican convention at Philadelphia: "McKinley and Roosevelt caucus, ney? That's so. will sweep the country. They represent the patriotism of two wars and will be enthusiastically followed by the soldiers of each. Above all they represent integrity of | Fhiladelphia Record. the highest order and deep devotion to their country.

Ratification at Sheridan.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SHERIDAN, Ind., June 21 .- The Republicans of this town met to-night to ratify the national ticket. Many speeches were made. A club was organized with the following officers: President, Dr. H. E. Davenport; vice president, J. W. Williams; secretary, A. T. Siffer; treasurer, A. C. Stoht

London Editor Expects Close Fight LONDON, June 22.-The morning papers make but brief references to the renomina tion of President McKinley. The Daily Express, which goes more fully into the subject than the others, discusses the relattive chances of Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan and concludes that there will be a closer fight this year than in 1896.

EXODUS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Few Convention Visitors or Delegates Left in the City.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21 .- As the Republican national convention adjourned this afternoon the rush of visitors to get out of town began. Within an hour after Chairman Lodge had adjourned the session every station was crowded with passengers and the congested condition of the railway waiting rooms continued until late to-night It was figured by hotel men and railroad officials that almost 75 per cent. of the convention visitors had departed by o'clock to-night. Most of the strangers here come from the far West and will visit other Eastern cities before returning home. With the exception of National Chairman Hanna all the prominent leaders in the party have departed. Senator Hanna will remain at Haverford, a suburb, until Sat-NEW YORK, June 21.-Senator Thomas urday as the guest of Clement A. Griscom. hospitality the Ohio Senator has several times accepted during his stay in this city. Vice Presidential Nominee Roosevelt departed at 6 o'clock, accompanied by his wife. All the visiting political clubs have also left the city, with the exception of the Cook County Marching Club, of Chicago, which will remain until Saturday.

> Hawaiians Will Go to New England. PHILADELPHIA, June 21.-The Hawaiian delegation to the Republican national convention will leave this city tomorrow for New York. The Hawaiians were among the most popular delegates at the convention. It was the intention of Samuel Parker, the chairman of the delegation, to make a speech seconding th vice presidential nomination, but finding the disposition on the part of the delegates to be against speech-making, he thought it best not to ask for the floor. The delefew days and then will go to the Maine state convention, having been invited to attend and hear Senator Frye make an address. While in Maine the delegates will spend a few days at the former home, national committeeman from Hawaii last Tuesday. From New England the delegates will go to Washington for the purpose of calling on President Mc-Kinley and on July 21 most of the members will sail from San Francisco on the steamer Rio Janerio for Honolulu.

Rough Riders Are Organizing.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SPENCER, Ind., June 21 .- With the announcement of Theodore Roosevelt for Vice organize a campaign regiment of Rough Riders. A meeting was held and C. A. Buckles, lieutenant colonel; Cy Mead major; Ralph Coble, adjutant; Stanley Mead, quartermaster; Jacob Coble, surgeon. The following were selected as captains to organize companies: Harry Westfall, Ty Biller, Tom Bain, Mack Wilson, Fred Demarcus, Ralph Greene, Homer Elliott, Sandy Harris, Sam Dunn, F. D. Cooper, W. L. Knight, Horace Bacon, They will work with the Lincoln League in

this county. After a Republican Paper.

Philadelphia Special to New York Press. A good-looking delegate from Michigan looked over the list of newspapers on hotel stand long and seriously, then nervously fingered a nickel for five minutes. It was plain that he intended buying one paper, and equally as plain that he was unable to make a selection. Finally he turned to a stranger who looked as if he had seen a few things, and inquired:

"Is the Philadelphia Times a Republican ewspaper, sir?" "Oh, yes; certainly," was the reply.
"What is the politics of the Philadelphia "Radical Republican; it belongs to the

'Oh, it's Mr. Wanamaker's paper. "No. Charles Emory Smith's. Mr. Smith is the present postmaster general. Mr. Wanamaker's paper is the North Amer-Turning to the dealer, the delegate said Gimme one of each. I guess they are Cabinet organs."

Wolcott No Orator. Philadelphia North American.

Senator Wolcott was nervous. He had cause to be. Senator Wolcott might be apprenticed to a good elocutionist with benefit to himself and his future audiences. Senator Wolcott looks as if he might be an excellent husband, a doting parent. But he 's not an elocutionist. He delivered the Rubayat of Republicanism as if he was a boy who wanted to be a preacher. You could fancy him making use of Friday afternoon at school of studies he had made on Sunday morning in church. Then you

to arrange his sentences; that much is certain. The name of McKinley never came in the middle of a sentence. Neither did it come in the beginning. It always came just before the period, and then the speaker had plenty of time to lay in a fresh supply of breath, while the audience took the center of the stage.

In the Gallery.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Some of the conversations were actually

worth taking down. "Say, Harry, what's the difference between a large delegate and a small one?"

"Why, that is what they call themlarge delegates." "Harry" didn't swear. The spectators' gallery was no place for swearing, but he coked blasphemous. He tried to reduce this question to representative delegates from so many districts and then so many delegates at large. But right in the midst of his explanations, over which he was working most sincerely, the band started playing, and she was interested in a new train of thought.

More Deliberate Than Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Record. "The people in our part of the country ers," said a Louisiana delegate, "For instance, the night before I came away a ing over a business proposition. It got to be 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning, and in some way the lamp overturned and set fire and went over and pushed the button for a bellboy. When the boy came he met him at the door and said: 'Boy, bring us two drinks of whisky. My friend takes bourbon, and I generally drink rye, and on your way down you might turn in a fire alarm.'

A "Caucus."

Philadelphia Record. When Theodore Roosevelt got back from the convention yesterday afternoon a man persuaded him to come into the New York delegates' headquarters, which open on the rotunda of the Walton, and put his signature across a photograph. Roosevelt stood tures. An immense crowd surged around him as he wrote. The men shouted, cheered derson to-day had this to say of the ticket | and clapped. "What's goin' on in there?"

Applauded Taylor.

The martyr for party's sake does not sink into unrecognized obscurity nowadays. Next to McKinley and Roosevelt, the Republican national convention showered oudest acclaim upon ex-Governor de facto l'aylor, of Kentucky, who represents the losing side in one of the bitterest political contests ever waged on the dark and bloody ground

Platt Smiled.

Philadelphia North American. "It is not necessary for me," said Chairman Hanna, in his address to the conention, "to tell the delegates what their duties are. And a smile played over the features of Platt, of New York.

What Philadelphia Believes.

Gath, in Philadelphia Times. There is in Philadelphia a deep belief that Mark Hanna was cut out for McKinley's successor in 1904, and that Roosevelt's nomination for Vice President stands in the way of that realization.

A GOOD ARGUMENT.

Necessity of Party Preference in City

Frank J. Goodnow, one of the New York harter revision commissioners, in an interesting article on city government in the June issue of the International Monthly

"Assuming, then, that one of the causes of what we are accustomed to call the evil ment is to be found in the interference herein of the state and national political parties, the question naturally arises why it is that these parties desire to interfere in a matter with which it is frequently assumed they should have no connection. The reasons why political parties desire to busy hemselves with municipal politics are two in number. In the first place a political party is formed for the accomplishment of certain ends. These ends are not accomplished unless in the first place a law is put upon the statute book which, in the econd place, is actually enforced and bemes a rule of conduct generally observed by the citizens of the State. Now if the osition of the city is such that it is an mportant influence upon either the making or the enforcement of law it will naturally follow that the political party will interest tself with the government of that city. This naturally brings us to the question: Is the position of the ordinary American city such that it does have an important affuence upon either the making or the enorcement of law?

"It is popularly supposed that the city in ur American law is an agency formed for the satisfaction of local needs; that its inuence is thus purely local, and that its ffairs concern only those who reside withn its limits. This popular conception of the position of the city is, however, an arranged for the expenditure of \$20,000,000 erroneous one. The city is, it is true, an of American funds. organization for the satisfaction of local leeds: It is to the city government that the people of the city have to look for their water supply. They must in like manner look to it for protection against fire, for cleaning the streets, and for actions as to a number of matters in which in Bath, of Harold M. Sewall, who was it can be said that the people of the State have little if any interest. "The city in the United States is, how-

ever, much more than an organization for the satisfaction of purely local needs. is usually intrusted with a long series of functions whose performance interests most vitally the people of the State as a whole. Thus, as a general thing, the management of elections, even for State officers, is vested in election officers appointed by the city government and acting under its control. These officers superintend the registration of voters and the casting of he votes, and count the vote after it has been cast, whether the election is for city or for State and national officers. city's voting population is so large that any fraud or inefficiency upon the part of its election officers may influence the results for State and national officers. The people of the State and nation are, therefore, vitally interested in the impartial, efficient and upright performance of their duties by these election officers whom we are accustomed to speak of as city offi-

Thomas Jogged His Memory.

A certain elderly gentleman suffered much from absent-mindedness, and was frequently compelled to seek the assistance of his servant. "Thomas," he would constantly say, "I have just been looking for something, and now I can't remember what it is," whereupon the obliging Thomas invariably made suggestions. "Was it your purse, or spectacles, or checkbook, sir?" and so on till he hit on the right object. One night, after the old gentleman had retired, the bell rang for Thomas, and on reaching the bedroom he found his master rambling restlessly about his room. "Thomas, Thomas," he said, "I came up here for something, and now I've forgotten what!'

Thank you, Thomas. Good night!" Cannon Balls to Baffle Burglars. New York Evening Journal.

faithful retainer.

Boston Transcript

"Was it to go to bed, sir?" suggested his

"Ah, the very thing - the very thing!

In tearing down the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company building a secret method of protection against bank burglars has een revealed in the form of cannon balls, oosely imbedded in the walls surrounding the money vault. The idea was to frustrate attempts to pick the wall apart by opposing the rounded surfaces and freely revolving bulk of the cannon balls to the burglars' tools.

Retort.

Poet-Will you kindly read these verses over to see if they are available for your Editor (after reading)-I am afraid that there is more truth than poetry in what ou have written here. Poet (reaching for the manuscript)-I an fraid, then, that they are hardly fitted to appear in your magazine.

FORM AN IMPORTANT CAUSE OF THE TROUBLES IN CHINA.

Progress of Railway Construction Was Along Vast Lines-American Syndicate's Interests There.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 21 .- Telegraphs and railways appear to be among the causes of the anti-foreign riots now in progress in China. The development of this feature of cluded, in 1899, about 3,000 miles of line in graph system connected all of the capitals it into great and prosperous states. of the provinces with the national capital, friend and I sat in a hotel in my town talk- Peking, and in turn connected with the

foreign mobs and armies. The rallways thus far connected belong to the Chinese government, and were conand at its expense. They connect Peking, the capital, with Tien-Tsin, which lies at seaport of Peking, while other lines run northwardly from Tien-Tsin to Shan-Hai-Kwan, and still others extend southwardly garchy. Eventually I am of the opinion from Peking as far as Pao-Ting, the cap- they will succeed to their independence." ital of the province of Chi-L!, in which at a table and signed at least a dozen pic- Peking is located. From that point southward a railway was being constructed in | An Interesting Report from Consul 1899 by Belgian capital, though it was expeople would rush up to the entrance and | pected that Russian influence and, perhaps, ask. "Caucus," some one would say. "Oh, Russian capital was associated in this work. This line was expected to extend to Hankow, which may be described as the Chicago of China, being its best and largest and most prosperous inland commercia city, located 500 miles up the Yang-Tse Klang from Shanghai, which lies at the mouth of that river. Hankow is a city of nearly 1,000,000 inhabitants, and it was ex pected that the Belgian line would connect Peking, which lies well at the north, with Hankow, located near the center, and that an American line would extend still further

south, from Hankow to Canton and Hong-Kong. The American line was surveyed by corps of engineers under W. B. Parsons. of New York, in 1898 and 1899, under a concession granted by the Chinese government to Calvin Brice, Hugh J. Grant, Thurlow Weed Barnes and others, and this line, like all others for which concessions have been granted, was, after a term of years, to become the property of the Chinese government. It was expected that this American line, running from Hong-Kong and Canton northward to Hankow, and connecting at that point with the Belgian line, would form an extremely important artery of internal commerce from China's most imporant southern city, Canton, and its most important central city, Hankow, and thence to its capital at the north, Peking. from which point it would connect with the Russian railway system, which enters Chi-

na in Manchuria, at the extreme north. Numerous other railways have been sur veyed, and some of them were under construction. The German government has been encouraging the construction of railways in the province of Shan-Tung, in which its port of Kiao-Chau is located, while concessions to British companies authorize the construction of lines along a arge share of the eastern coast and extending up the valley of the West river to the borders of Burmah, where it was expected they would finally connect with the

railway system of India The railways projected in China, and for which concessions had been granted, con templated a length of more than miles, and it was confidently expected that their construction would bring the transsiberian system of Asiatic Russia into touch with the transindian system connect with the railway systems of south ern Europe, and thus give to the world an intercontinental belt line, stretching northfrom northern Europe through Russia and Siberia, thence southwardly through China, thence westwardly again through Burmah, India, Persia and Turkey,

in Europe, to a connection with the railway systems of southern Europe What the effect of the hostilities in China with reference to work of this character will be cannot now be foretold. Russia controls a long stretch of territory along the north, and England the territory of British India and Burmah at the south west. Railway lines, existing or projected extend from the territory of both of those countries into the very heart of China and intermingled with, and an important link among these is the great American enterprise already alluded to, upon which a company had, according to the statements of accepted authorities in railway matters.

PLAYING HAVOC.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) the news the minister had brought from Viceroy Liu of the three great Yang-Tse Kiang provinces-Kiang-Su, Kiang-Si and Anhui-to the effect that he, in conjunction provinces of Hun-Nan and Hu-Peh, were fully competent to maintain order and in sure protection to all foreigners their jurisdiction, and asking that no foreign forces be landed within these provinces. Minister Wu said he would reply to Viceroy Liu and repeat Secretary Hay's order are preserved therein. The appearance of alien forces in these provinces. said Minister Wu, far from having a subbrewing under cover, would only bring the flame if the spark were there.

The minister was very much incensed at a suggestion published this morning that he be held as hostage by this government for the safety of Minister Conger and the writer as a narrow-minded pedant and a person wholly incompetent to speak upon

international affairs. "If a state of war existed in China," the minister said, "I should ask for my passports, or they would be handed me. That,' with emphasis, "is the only course that would be followed if such were the case. The minister reiterated his former statements, scouting the very suggestion of a state of war between China and the United

"Was your government at Washington responsible," he queried, "for the Italian lynchings at Tallulah? No. Neither is the Chinese government responsible for the depredations of lawless mobs, over which movements it has no control. Does not the action of the Empress dowager, in degrading the commandant of the Taku forts for firing on the foreign fleet, prove that the imperial government had no part in it?" The minister was surprised and sorry to hear of the report that Li Hung Chang had reconsidered his intention, and would no go to Peking. He said he had great faith in his (Chang's) ability to relieve the situation there. He also expressed his belief that Admiral Seymour's column had arrived at Peking, and that the legations there are safe.

VIEWS OF JUSTICE SHIRAS.

Supreme Court Jurist Thinks Chins Will Be Dismembered.

CHICAGO, June 21 .- Justice George Shir-

LINES the Palmer House yesterday on his way to Marquette, Mich., where he has passed his summers for the last thirty-five years. In speaking of the Chinese situation he said: "Just what is responsible for the say, but in general it seems to be one of ilization with which the history of the be the fate of that empire, and I am in-

present outbreak in China it is difficult to those reactions against the inroads of civworld is filled. Dismemberment seems to clined to think it is for the best. If united China, with its teeming millions of people, were to thoroughly assimilate western methods of warfare and manufacturing it would certainly constitute a menace to the rest of the world. However, there is a want of homogeneity among the people, and this fact is now a potent factor in preparing the way for dismemberment. I regard this as almost certain to

"Russia will in all probability absorb those northern portions of the empire contiguous to its Siberian possessions, while England, France and Germany, and possibly other of the European powers will modern enterprise in China is described in absorb other parts of the empire. In this considerable detail in a recent publication | way the great empire will become divided of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, en- up into practically several nations, with titled "Commercial China in 1899." It shows good results, I believe, both to the people themselves and the world at large. This that the telegraph system of China in- same process of absorption is now taking place in Africa, and in the future this dark' continent is destined, I believe, to operation, and that the railroad system in- form the theater of great development and cluded 350 miles of road in active operation, activities. It is wonderfully rich in natural are more deliberate than you Northern- and over 3,000 miles projected. The tele- resources, and the surplus population of overcrowded Europe will in time convert "The present war in South Africa is

line with this spirit of development by which a superor civilization is supplant-Russian transsiberian telegraph line and ing an inferior one. England's supremacy the ocean cables; but it appears from the is not going to bring with it the evil rerecent reports that those lines have, in sults to the Boers which they as well as some people in this country seem to bemany cases, been destroyed by the anti- lieve. It will, on the other hand, prove to be a blessing to them, because of the better general condition of affairs which is certain to come from the government which it will institute. Neither do I restructed under its control and direction, gard the result of the war as a blow to the independence of those people "I am rather inclined to believe that even as a dependency of England, such as Canthe head of the gulf of Pe-Chi-Li and is the ada or Australia, they would in reality enjoy a larger measure of popular govern ment than they have under their so-called republic, which in reality has been an oli-

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

Fowler at Chee-Foo. WASHINGTON, June 21. - Interesting tatistics concerning foreigners in China are contained in a report on trade relation between China and the United States just received at the State Department from Consul Fowler at Che-Foo, dated May last. The table of foreigners is divided into two classes, residents and firms, and includes statistics for the years 1898 and 1899. The total foreign residents are stated as follows: 1898, 13,421; 1899, 17,193; and the foreign firms as follows: 1898, 773; 1899, 933.

The nationality of the foreign element for 1899 is stated as follows: American, residents, 2,335, an increase over 1898 of 279; firms, 70, an increase of 27. British, residents, 5,562, an increase of 414; firms, 401, an increase of 3. German, residents, 1,134, an increase of 91; firms, 115, an increase of 8. French, residents, 1,183, an increase of 263; firms, 76, an increase of 39. Dutch, residents, 106, an increase of 19; firms, 9, an increase of 1. Danish, residents, 128, an increase of 11; firms, 4, an increase of 1 Spanish, residents, 448, an increase of 53; firms, 9, an increase of 5. Swedish and Norwegian, residents, 244, an increase of 44; firms, 2, an increase of 2. Russian, restients, 1,621, an increase of 1,456; firms, 19 an increase of 3. Austrian, residents, 90, a decrease of 2; firms, 5, no change. Belgian, residents, 234, an increase of 5; firms 9, no change. Italian, residents, 124, a decrease of 17; firms, 9, no change. Japanese, residents, 2,440, an increase of 746; firms, 195, an increase of 81. Portuguese, residents, 1,423, an increase of 339; firms, 10, a decrease of 10. Korean, residents, 42, an increase of 2; no firms. Nontreaty powers, residents, 29, an increase of 2; no firms. The total number of residents, 17,193, shows an increase of 3,772 over 1898. The total

number of firms, 933, shows an increase of 160 over 1898. These figures show that Russia made the largest gain in residents, and Japan in the number of firms, France coming next in the latter respect. Consul Fowler says these figures do not include the leased ports, and it must be remembered that in the case of Great Britain a large number of Indians and Asiatics (Chinese born in Hong-Kong, the Straits, etc.) are included the true number of British in China. Moreover, by British law every British subject lled to register in his consulate, but with Americans this registration is optional. Consul Fowler expresses the beis greatly underestimated.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

M. Delcasse Says They Will Co-Oper-

ate with the Other Powers. PARIS. June 21.-The minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, replying in the Chamber of Deputies to-day to a request for the latest news from China and the policy of the French government in the future said he had received a dispatch dated June 20, saying that the legations and foreigners at Peking were safe and sound on June 16. He added that a dispatch had just arrived from Francois, the French grave than published dispatches would 15 per cent. of the actual selling price of consul at Yun-Nan-Fu, dated 19, saying the Chinese authorities were at last realizprobably be able to leave. This dispatch ended with words, "A material improve-

ment in the situation exists. M. Delcasse added: "Not long ago had in China some wooden vessels, but as our fleet is the best instrument of our diplomacy in China I made an effort to have them replaced by modern warships. At the end of the month of May six hundred men left France to reinforce our troops in Chinese waters. Before the relations of M. Pichon (the french minister at Peking) with China were broken I offered M. Pichon to send a battalion and a battery from Indo-China if he needed them. At the present moment we have in China 2,500 men and before long shall have 4,000, and eight cruisers, four gunboats and a dispatch vessel. France, united with Russia, will be able to work in concert with the other powers to restore order and secure the institution of a government capable of guaranteeing all foreigners that safety which the Chinese en-

joy in France. 'As regards the security of foreigners in China and the Frenchmen in Yun-Nan." continued M. Delcasse, "the government can only express hopes, but the Chinese government and the viceroy of Yun-Nan are fully aware of their responsibility.' M. Delcasse then remarked: "We have create a force which will be sure to work been asked why we have not sent troops to Yun-Nan. But M. Francois never re- of the world. I look upon the present crisis quested them to be sent. He only asked as more complete than any that has arisen us to act energetically and, in his last mes- since our own civil war.' sage, he urges us not to send troops across the frontier to Tonquin. He realizes that the entry of French troops into Yun-Nan would be a signal for disorders which we might suppress, but which it would be preferable to avoid. The viceroy Yun-Nan has been warned by cable, but it is at Peking and through Peking that the powers will secure safety for their countrymen and the powers are in accord in this matter."

MISSIONARIES CAUSE TROUBLE.

Secure Privileges for Their Converts. Which Excites Local Friction. NEW YORK. June 21 .- In interviews with travelers and business men who have recently come to New York from China missionaries have often been blamed for causing, perhaps unconsciously, strife between the native and Christian Chinese. Ernest De Bovier, of Shanghal, has spoken on this subject in this way:

"When a local mandarin imposes taxes, even if they are excessive, the heathen Chinese pay them. The native Christians, however, whenever they imagine themselves ground down by unjust taxation, run with their troubles to the nearest mis sionary. These missionaries, instead of going to the local mandarin, as they uld do, talk the matter over with him and make a satisfactory arrangement in that way, almost invariably write their national ministers at Peking and ask that Court, together with Mrs. Shiras, was at redress be obtained for the members of

their flock. Complaint is made by the minister at the Tsung Li Yamen, which, to avoid friction, ends matters by reducing the Christians' taxes. This practice cannot fall to cause envy and jealousy against the native Christians, who are thus let off from much of the duties to the empire which the Chinese have to perform. G. S. Garrison, of the secretary's of-fice of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board, said in regard to the situation: "I do not know how it is with the Catholics or any other denomination but our own; still I do know that the Presbyterian missionaries do not interfere between a native and his government. Here is the action of our board, taken Feb. 3, 1896, that covers the case, and I do not believe the Methodists, Congregationalists or Baptists

are a bit behind us in this policy: "'Relations of Missions to Governments-Care in Securing Indemnity and in Interfering in Legal Matters.-That, while beleving firmly that the missionaries, in the unselfish efforts to give to the people of mission fields the gospel and its blessings, do not forfeit rights accorded to the trader, however harmful his traffic, the board would still urge upon its missionaries the wisdom of reliance rather upon the conciliatory message with which they are charged and upon Him in whose name they are sent forth than upon the arm of government (meaning their own government.) While having confidence in their prudence and judgment, it would emphasize its fear of the effects of demands for indemnity which, either to our own government officials or to the people, shall seem extreme. And it would express its hope that, while encouraging justice and discouraging injustice, they will carefully avoid interference with the proper legal processes of the lands in which they reside. No demand for indemnity should ever be made by an individual missionary on his own responsibility, but should be advanced only after most careful consideration by the mission or its executive committee, and, when possible, not until after correspondence with the board."

Situation in Sze-Chuan.

NEW YORK, June 21.-The Rev. William Christie, a missionary recently returned from the far interior of China, has this to say on the situation: "The revolution reported to have broken out near Sze-Chuan leaves little chance for missionaries in the northwest of China to escape to the coast. My station, at Tao-Chow, on the borders of the Thibet, is in the vicinity of the seat of the trouble, and I am familiar with the ground. Chen-Tu, the capital of Sze-Chuan, is about 1,500 miles from Peking. The Methodists are very strong there, having a church, parsonage, hospital, school and other buildings. The Canadian Presand hospital. The China Inland Mission has a church and preaching chapel. The Roman Catholics are also very strong

CHINESE DO NOT WANT WAR.

u Hai Houan Says Reports from the Seat of Trouble Arc Fables. BERLIN, June 22.-Lu Hai Houan, Chinese minister in Berlin, received a reporter of the Associated Press to-day. In reply to questions he denied emphatically that the Chinese government meant to wage war, and declared that the commanders of the Taku forts undoubtedly acted without instructions. He referred to the reports of the murder of Baron Von Kettler and of the destruction of the legation as "fables." When asked from what source he had obtained such precise information, especially in view of the fact that the other day he had admitted that he had received

tentions of his government and from his own general instructions. Count Von Buelow, secretary of state for foreign affairs, to-day joined Emperor William at Kiel to give his Majesty an oral account of the Chinese imbroglio. It is probable that he will postpone his vacation and continue to direct the Foreign Office personally during the present crisis. Thus far, however, nothing has developed to indicate that the Kaiser means to abandon his Norwegian trip.

no cable advices from home, he replied that

he knew these things from the general in-

Preparations continue for increasing the German forces in China. For the present the fighting force of the German troops will be 5,900, when all shall have arrived, but it is understood that if more alarming news is received the government will send out a volunteer corps taken from all the regiments of the army, up to ten thousand men. The volunteers needed to bring the two marine battalions to the full war footing of one thousand men each have responded eagerly. In one case an entire company declared itself ready to go. The cruiser Fuerst Bismarck will carry three hundred soldiers, in addition to her crew of 545. From Kiel comes the news that the big cruiser Wineta, which has arrived at La Guayra, has been ordered to proceed to China and that the cruiser Cormoran, which is now in the South seas, has also been ordered thither. Similar instructions have been given to the gunboat

the death of Captain Lans, commander of the Iltis, or the wounding of Lieutenant Kuehn. There is no officer of this name,

but there is a Lieutenant Kuehne. THE YELLOW DANGER.

Senator Davis Says the World Awakening It for Future Evil. PHILADELPHIA, June 21 .- In the opinman of the Senate committee on foreign affairs, the situation in China is even more indicate and may develop into an international problem such as the powers have

not had to deal with in many years. "No man can tell what will come out of the present situation in China," said Senator Davis. "I shall be agreeably disappointed if the immediate consequence does not result in complications which it will take years to straighten out. Moreover, generations to come may find that in awakening China the western world has brought into existence a giant which will insist upon taking part in affairs at

opportune moments. "That the powers are in a dilemma which be taken for granted. It seems inevitable that China will be partitioned. Certainly the acting Empress will be dethroned. This cannot be done without a war which will probably repeat itself many times. It must be remembered, too, that in China lives fully one-fourth of the world's population. The people there have a civilization of a certain sort that was in existence when the wolf was suckling Romulus. "Until now the newer civilization has made no impression upon China. If we force upon the yellow race our methods, and in China they are accepted as read ily as they have been in Japan, we will a great influence upon the future history

Father Clark in Corea.

BOSTON, June 21.-Some anxiety has been expressed by friends for the safety of Rev. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavwho, with Mrs. Clark and their son Harold, was in Tien-Tsin and Peking during the massacre of the Boxers. A mesage just received here from Dr. Clark stated that the family had arrived safely at Fusan, Corea, where they were to take the vessel for Vladivostock.

THE COUNTRY VISITOR.

His City Friend Glad to See Him, bu the Joy Is Modified. New York Mail and Express.

"I am always glad to see the friends of

my youth when they call on me in the city," said the philosopher from the small country town who had established a very footing for himself in the metropo-"I am always glad to see the boys, but my joy is costly. "I used to like to be with them back in old town. There was one fellow who could tie my shirt into harder knots than if we don't have some bully fun. I sha any one else, with whom I went in swim- bring home a tame woodchuck if I can ge ming. I used to go rabbit-hunting with another choice spirit. A third was my rival for the affections of a red-cheeked girl, whom we would take skating. Well I went to college, and then I came on here and lost sight of the boys, and I confess I

"Somehow, out in that small countr

town they keep a better grip on the old recollections. There is not so much hap-

almost forgot about them.

NATIONAL Tube Works Wrought-iron Pipe for Gas, Steam and Water. offer Tubes, Cast and Malle ble Iron Fittings (black an

KNIGHT & JILLSON



Indiana Dental College

Department of Dentistry. University of Indianapolis. or all kinds of dental work. The fees are to cover the costs only. Receives patients from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. W. Cor. Delaware and Ohio Streets.

ening, and it must be easier to remember. When I visit there the boys slap me on the back and tell me about the lickings they gave me, which I had forgotten altogether. But it's when they return the call that I wanted to talk about.

Every now and then they drop in on m my office here. Usually I learn all about it in advance in the local newspaper, which still comes to me. The social c will have a line to the effect that Bill Jenks has gone to visit his old friend in the citythat's myself. About the fourth or fifth day after he is due here I find a Weary Willie waiting for me just inside my office door. Then I know his money is gone, and he has risen early so as to nail me with cer-

them going. Sometimes I have to bail them out of the police court or have them cared for in the alcohol ward at Bellevue. So times it's a hand-out for a meal or a bed am not proud of them, but they attach hemselves to me with such a confiding trust and tell those old stories about our youthful scraps so faithfully-except that the New York version always represents me as licking them-that I have to give up. And I make it a point of honor never to refer to the circumstance or the debt when

I go back home. So do the boys. "I can't say they turned out extra well. They seem to have gone to seed. Any one else who saw them here would call them lot of old red-nosed, panhandling loafers but in the city they belong to me, and won't hear of it. And when I see my oface boy chuckling to himself and looking significant after a private conversation with one of my boys I am severe with him

for days afterward. AUTHORS' EARNINGS.

The Few Very Lucky Writers Get Cash

in Advance. Philadelphia North American. In a brief chat with one of our leading ooksellers the other day it was very curious to hear him speak in a purely commercial way of books which we have all read and enjoyed, discussing the sales of this or that volume in the same way that a wholesale grocer or commission merchant would discuss barrels of flour or bags of potatoes. Every now and then a run becomes current that some writer has received vast sums for his work. As a matter of fact, there is a certain regular percentage which is all that ever reaches even the most successful. When any one who is not entirely unknown, and may even, perhaps, already have some literary reputation, brings his manuscript to a publisher, the writer usually is given an advance ranging from one to ten thousand dollars, the largest in recent years having been given to an English author within the past three months for the copyright of her novel, which the buyers will not be able to pu for three or four months. When the novel is finally published the writer will receive each copy, including the advance mo which on a book selling at \$1.50 wo amount to 221/2 cents for each copy so Let us suppose that the author had received \$10,000, it would be necessary for the publisher to sell about 22,000 copies before he got his money back, because it costs him about \$1.05 to put the book on the market. Then for the next 22,000 issued he make about 45 cents on each book, until the author's total royalties had equaled the advance copyright, at which point the publisher would again be obliged to pay the

writer the 221/2 cents for each of the books It will be readily seen from the above figures that even the greatest selling do not make their authors and publis millionaires at one jump. Of course, they would have been glad to avoid may a very few and fortunate of the many writers ever receive any advance on their copyrights, as no publishers are going to take the risk of paying out money without feeling very tertain that they will eventually get it back. Occasionally some wellwritten story remains unprinted for a long time, but all publishing houses are eagerly keeping watch for novelties, and the possibility of discovering new authors is ever in their thoughts; therefore when one hears young writers complaining that they cannet get a hearing it is safe to surmise that

their wares are not of any value. A Romance of 1910. 25.50

Baltimore American. "Darling," he said, "I have brought you little present this evening," and he handed the lissome maid a small package. "Oh, what is it, Henri?" (mis name really was Henry, but when

people fall in love they idealize to a con-siderable extent.) So, of course, she guessed all the way rom diamonds to candy, but at each guess Henri shook his head negatively. Then she opened the package, and with a shrick of delight exclaimed: "A chunk of ice! Oh, you extravagant

For this was in 1910, after the ice trust had put Cecil Rhodes and his diamond associates into the almhouse.

A Boy's Letter,

A mother sent her small boy into the country, and after a week of anxiety received this letter: "I got here all right, but forgot to write before. A feller and I went out in a boat and the boat tipped over and a man got me out. I was so full o water I didn't know anything for a goo time. The other boy has to be buried after they find him. His mother came and cried all the time. A horse kicked me over. and I have got to have some money for fixin' my head. We are going to set an old barn on fire to-night, and I should

'm in my trunk.

New York Evening Sun. "Do take me," urged an urchin who responded to a downtown firm's advertisement for an office boy the other day. "I aint got no bad habits. I never read a yellow journal."

Good Recommendation.